

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Newspaper of Central West Virginia.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by the CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM COMPANY, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Entered at the postoffice at Clarksburg, W. Va., as second class mail matter.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TELEPHONES.
Consolidated Phone. 157-Y
Business Office. 157-L
Bell Phone. 232-J
Editorial Rooms. 232-J
Business Office. 232-J

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Carrier. 10c
Daily, per week. 40c
Daily, per month. \$3.50
Daily, per year. \$36.00
By Mail, Postage Prepaid.
Daily, per month. 25c
Daily, per year. \$2.50
Daily, per year, in advance. \$2.00
Daily, per year, in advance. \$1.50

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

An Evening Echo.

Idleness is hard work for those who are not used to it and dull work for those who are. Idleness is a moral leprosy, which soon eats its way into our heart and corrodes our happiness, while it undermines our health. CHATFIELD.

Bill Bryan instead of delivering his "Principles of Peace" lecture to the Mexicans has returned to his first love theory and is giving a very forcible argument on "bi-metalism" and imperialism.

Local militiamen should be required to camp over night by that miasmatic swamp formerly known as Los Angeles in the event they are called out for war duty. Those who survive the awful experience will be well qualified for service in Mexico and immune from the ordinary dangers of endemic diseases there.

Continued repetition by the Exponent that its telegraph service is accurate assumes the nature of an apology and indicates that the war news it is getting is not altogether reliable. The Telegram receives the Associated Press news and no explanation, assurance or apology is necessary for that dependable service.

There is a Reason.

The Hampshire Review is unhappy because another "Coxey's army" is marching on Washington. Says it: "What grudge has that fellow Coxey against the Democratic party, anyway? During Cleveland's last administration he marched an army of hoboes to Washington as a 'petition to Congress to do something for the unemployed.' The Republican newspapers and politicians, attributing the hard times of that period to the Democrats, made 'Cleveland's soup houses and Coxey's army' their slogan and won with it in four successive presidential campaigns. Now 'General' Coxey has started another 'army of unemployed' on a hike to Washington, so we will hear of Coxey's army for sixteen years more. Dog-gone Coxey and his army. Why is it he gets up with his hoboes only during Democratic administrations?"

There is but one answer to this question. Any child can give it.

Should View the Marsh.

Says the Charleston Gazette: "The Gazette invites the mayor of Charleston for a ride around the city of which he is the head. When we get him back to the city hall if he does not keep the police court busy for the next ten days fining lot owners for violation of the clean-up order the nuisance and health ordinances, and the ten commandments, we will give the case of the mayor up as utterly hopeless. Will his Honor kindly call us by phone when he is ready to accept our invitation?"

The Gazette's suggestion inspires the Telegram to invite the mayor and councilmen of this city to take a jaunt to that marsh above Mechanic street where Lee street was formerly situated. A ride would be out of the question, unless boats were taken along. After that the action should be taken toward doing something for the amelioration of the terrible conditions there, the Telegram, to paraphrase the words of the Gazette, would give the case of local city officials up as utterly hopeless.

The State Banks.

As an exchange says the facts disclosed by the last report of the state commissioner of banking, covering the period from October 21, 1913, to March 4, 1914, is of unquestioned encouragement. This report deals with the state banks alone, and shows that the increase in the deposits for the period mentioned is more than two and a half millions.

That the national banks operating in this state will exhibit a similar increase is not doubted, and much interest attaches to a report that will show how they fared on the same item. The banking business is on the increase in West Virginia and West Virginians are becoming annually more and more believers in and patrons of the banks, not exclusively as borrowers, but in the more acceptable role, and the more healthy one, of lenders.

The high degree of appreciation the public has of the services rendered by banks in the transaction of business is shown by this steady increase in the business of the banks. More

modern methods obtain now than formerly and this fact also aids the banks and causes better service.

It is gratifying to know that the banks are able to enjoy growth in this state, notwithstanding the depressed condition of various lines of business. It indicates that West Virginians have ability to adjust themselves to conditions and overcome obstacles.

Thrifty Aliens.

"Thrifty, to become a fixed habit must be practiced with regularity and be given an opportunity for exercise over an appreciable length of time. And unless it becomes fixed as a habit it is of comparatively little value. Spasmodic saving followed by spasmodic extravagance makes for ruin as surely as does habitual improvidence."

—Frank C. Mortimer, Berkeley, Calif.
A Swiss banker, visiting in this country recently, said:

"I notice that it is the custom in America for men to spend most of their salaries. They do not appear to be much concerned about the 'rainy' day. In Switzerland and other countries of Europe the people have developed the saving habit."

"There is so much money deposited in the savings banks in our country that we have to go to foreign countries to find investments for it."

"In America the people seem to believe in keeping plenty of money in circulation. In general way, this policy is beneficial, but it shows lack of thrift in the individual."

"There should be a happy medium between the saving habit of the Europeans and the spending habit of Americans. There is a half-way ground in which the advantages of both methods may be realized."

The American people owe a great deal to the aliens, or those who quit recently have become naturalized, for lessons in thrift.
The average foreign-born citizen and the average alien is not a spendthrift. In a single year the foreign-born people of Massachusetts have sent abroad, via one route, over \$9,000,000. In addition these same foreign-born people have saved—deposited in banks or elsewhere at home—other millions. In this respect, the old-time American can afford to take off his hat to most of the foreign-born, who are among our most thrifty people.

It would be hard to say which are the most thrifty. French and Italians stand high in this matter. Thrift is likewise characteristic of the Germans, the Scandinavians and the Scotch, and in countless instances it has rewarded its possessors a thousandfold. These people have learned that the first essential in acquiring the art of making money is to learn to save. Can not native born Americans learn this lesson from them?
In these days of electric motors and gasoline engines we don't very often see a treadmill, but most persons know pretty well what it is—a moving inclined platform geared up so that the weight of the horses walking on it turns the machinery.
The point about it is that the horses never get anywhere, for all their hard work.

How many persons are occupied in just the same way? They work hard to accomplish things for somebody else and do not regularly save themselves.
That is exactly the position you are in if you are working for somebody else and do not regularly save from your income to build up some reserve capital to fall back upon when your strength is no longer equal to the treadmill of ceaseless work.

Public Education by Universities.
A striking illustration of the changing conditions in educational ideas may be found in the growing appreciation on the part of leading universities of their responsibility to the public. In former generations a university was regarded as a thing apart, and a college professor was looked on, not only by the humorous paragraphs of the newspapers, but also by the mass of people, as a man living in a world of ideas, without any connection with practical affairs. Today our leading universities are recognizing not only the opportunity, but also the duty of making available their knowledge for the benefit of the masses.

This tendency is highly commendable, especially in the field of public health and prevention of disease. The Harvard Medical School has a standing committee on public lectures which arranges each year for a course of Sunday afternoon talks by members of the faculty. These talks are open to the general public and are on topics of general interest. For instance, last year the course of twenty lectures included such topics as "Preventive Medicine in Relation to Industrial and International Concord," "The Care and Feeding of Young Children," "What the State Board of Health is doing to Protect the Health of its Citizens," "The Dangerous Effects of Patent Medicines" and "The Preservation of the Natural Teeth." This year's course includes talks on "Rational Baby Feeding," "Bodily Effects of Rage and Fear," "Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Their Use and Abuse," and other subjects of practical interest. The lectures given in the past have proved of value and so popular that they are now being issued in little pocket-sized volumes at popular prices under the title of "Harvard Health Talks."

In Minnesota the daily press is co-operating in the same kind of work. A series of articles on disease and its prevention by Dr. E. P. Lyon, dean of the University of Minnesota Medical School, recently appeared in the Minneapolis Journal. The University of Missouri is one of the few state universities that have recognized the growing tendency by the organization of a distinct department of public health. A series of bulletins for pub-

THEN and NOW

Seventy-six years ago today the first vessel to cross the Atlantic all the way under steam arrived in New York harbor at 10 o'clock at night. It was the Sirius, a coastwise steamer chartered from an English company by Julius Smith, a Connecticut Yankee, to beat out another British vessel, the Great Western, for the glory of being the first real trans-Atlantic steamship. The Great Western, which had left Europe three days later, arrived in New York only a few hours behind the Sirius. The Sirius had crossed the Atlantic nineteen years before but she had used steam only during three days of the voyage. The Sirius made the trip from Cork, Ireland, in eighteen days, making the list of her historic run by burning her extra spars and forty-three barrels of resin.
A great crowd gathered at Jones, wharf to celebrate the arrival and huge bonfires were built along the waterfront to light up the boat.

Today a trans-Atlantic sailing ship if as rare a sight in almost any port as was a steamer seventy-six years ago. Today more than half of all the world's vessels are propelled by steam. It has been an important factor in the successful penetration of the two polar regions, it has carried a great fleet of American battleships around the world, and almost daily with engineering improvements it has established some new speed record. A modern swift mail steamship can make nearly five hundred miles a day. Using the Suez Canal and the new gate-way at Panama, such a ship could encircle the earth in nearly a straight line in less than fifty days—a voyage of 23,000 miles. The old Sirius in her day would have had to encircle Africa and South America and make a journey of nearly 35,000 miles. At the rate at which she made her first trip across the Atlantic she would have required practically seven months.

Reading and distribution are being issued. The five so far completed are on "Bacteria and Disease," "The Prevention of Typhoid Fever," "The Prevention of Contagious Diseases in Schoolchildren," "Resuscitation" and "The Relation of Sight and Hearing to Early School Life."
Each of these universities has apparently worked out its plans in accordance with the needs of its own particular field. In Boston, popular Sunday afternoon lectures, in Minnesota, newspaper articles, and in Missouri, pamphlets on specific subjects seem to meet existing conditions. The significant fact, however, in the opinion of the editor of the American Medical Association, is that our universities are recognizing their responsibilities to the public and are making serious, intelligent and practical efforts to meet them.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

You Sneez It.
Phya Prakarungas is Siam's new minister to the United States. No; we don't know how to pronounce it.—Perkersburg Dispatch News.

A Fine Lot.
West Virginia has a fine lot or tried and true Spanish war veterans who, no doubt, will be ready to help make up the state's quota for service in Mexico.—Wheeling Intelligence.

Huerta Philosophy.
The Huerta philosophy appears to run about like this: The jig is up and villa will soon be pounding at the gates of my capital. If he gets in he will show me no mercy. The United States, whose government I have insulted, won't really fight me—only intervene in my country; and American intervention will head off the awful man Villa. Also, I will save my face as well as my neck.—Charleston Mail.

A Wind Warrior.
Representative Sisson, of Mississippi, is the fire eater who caused embarrassment to the American government by making a red-hot speech at the time of the California alien land ownership bill controversy with Japan. Sisson was one of the five Democrats of the House voting against the resolution last evening to empower the president to take such steps as he deemed necessary in Congress. So Sisson, after all, is just one of these wind warriors.—Grafton Sentinel.

New Aspect.
The vigor and intelligence with which Governor Hatfield is directing West Virginia's defense of the Virginia debt suit has caused that litigation to take a more favorable aspect than it has borne at any time during the last six years. The impression left by Judge John H. Holt's masterful presentation of West Virginia's case is of a character destined to produce the most favorable results. Echoes from his address before the supreme court are still being heard, and it is conceded that he established the case upon a new basis and introduced new and vital grounds of defense. In addition to this he dispelled certain prejudicial fallacies which have operated against West Virginia since the beginning of the action. The state would have fared better, no doubt, had the present counsel been retained in the beginning instead of the high-priced foreign lawyers engaged in the earlier stages of the litigation.—Huntington Herald-Democrat.

Coming Events in Clarksburg

Saturday, April 25—"Prince of Tonight," Robinson Grand theater.
Saturday, May 2—"Within the Law," Robinson Grand theater.
Saturday, May 9—Baseball game, West Virginia University vs. West Virginia Wesleyan, Union Park.
Thursday, May 14—Baseball game,

Cuban Stars vs. Clarksburg team of Pa.-W. Va. League, Union Park.
Friday, May 15—"Pag O' My Heart," Robinson Grand theater.
Thursday, June 11—Baseball game, Ohio Wesleyan vs. West Virginia Wesleyan, Union Park.

THE DAILY NOVELETTE

THE DAILY NOVELETTE . . . N
IN THE SARDINERY.

(Translated from the Norwegian.)

She was his darling, ducky dear,
Among the rocks of Norway.
But yet she would not marry him,
Until he got some more-pay.

"Nordina," for the thousandth time said Kris Englespoof, foreman of the Dinnmussen sardinery, "again I ask you to give up this tollsome job and forever become my wife."
"No, Mr. Englespoof," answered the lovely chief eye-inspector of sardines, as she continued diligently inspecting the sardines for evidence of spondinka of the eye as they came down the chute by the millions. "I love my art." (For so the crafty owner of the sardinery encouraged the girls to think of their work.)

Being his underling in baffled affection, Kris Englespoof decided that there was nothing for it but to try his great scheme. Taking from his pocket a sardine stuffed with dynamite and with its eyes cunningly painted to represent the incipient stage of spondinka, he carefully placed it on the chute leading past Nordina's inspecting post. Then, like lightning, he hurried back to the inspecting room.

"Ah!" cried Nordina joyously, for this was the first sign of spondinka she had detected all day. Fishing the suspicious-looking sardine from the chute with nimble fingers, she held it to the flashlight to verify her diagnosis. Just as the heat of the light was about to explode the dynamite, Kris Englespoof rushed forward and hurled the fish from her hand so forcibly that it struck the east sardinery wall. The wall was never seen again.
"Oh, my brave Kris!" fluttered Nordina when she had recovered from the shock of the concussion. "I had no idea that my position was so dangerous. Kris, in-spring ga Ingie!" (See footnote.)

He gathered her in his arms.
(Footnote: Norwegian for "Kris, I should worry about staying single.")

Where to Go to Get It

Go to the advertiser who says, "Come."
"Come" is the invitation of every merchant who advertises in this newspaper.
The men who put their advertisements in the newspaper have faith in themselves and in their products.
They are catering to your wants. They can only succeed by serving you.
The advertisements are cleverly written. They are interesting to read. They are thoroughly human.
Let the advertising in this newspaper help you when you need goods or service—it is a guide that leads to the pleasant Road of Satisfaction.

A. K. Thorn & Co.

Empire Building
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE
We insure your property or life.

Representing Companies with more than \$500,000,000.00 Assets.

THE WATTS-LAMBERD CO.

WE GIVE "A. B. C." GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH CASH PURCHASES.

The April Sale Of Curtains Offers The Housekeeper The Opportunity of the Season To Save Money on the Purchase of Brand New Curtains Of All Kinds.



\$1.25 SCRM CURTAINS	\$1.00
\$1.50 SCRM CURTAINS	\$1.19
\$1.75 SCRM CURTAINS	\$1.39
\$2.00 SCRM CURTAINS	\$1.50
\$2.50 SCRM CURTAINS	\$1.89
\$3.00 SCRM CURTAINS	\$2.29
\$4.00 SCRM CURTAINS	\$2.99
\$5.00 SCRM CURTAINS	\$3.69
\$6.00 AND \$7.00 SCRM CURTAINS	\$4.50
\$8.00 SCRM CURTAINS	\$5.50
\$9.00 SCRM CURTAINS	\$6.50

Handsone New Curtains

Marie Antoinette, Lace Arabian, Irish Point, Cluny Renaissance and Flat Braided Curtains, without an exception the best curtain value ever offered in our city. Extraordinary values, all mounted on good quality nets.

\$2.00 Braided Curtains	\$1.50
\$2.50 Curtains	\$1.99
\$4.00 Curtains	\$2.99
\$5.00 Curtains	\$3.99
\$6.00 to \$7.50 Curtains	\$4.99
\$8.50 Curtains	\$5.99
\$10.00 Curtains	\$7.50
\$12.50 Curtains	\$9.99
\$16.50 to \$18.00 Curtains	\$11.50

Lace Curtains

Thousands of pairs of new lace curtains at reduced prices in this April sale. White, Ivory and Ecru.

50c Lace Curtains	35c
75c Lace Curtains	49c
89c Lace Curtains	65c
\$1.00 Lace Curtains	75c
\$1.35 Lace Curtains	\$1.19
\$1.50 Lace Curtains	\$1.50
\$2.00 Lace Curtains	\$1.89
\$2.50 Lace Curtains	\$2.29
\$3.00 Lace Curtains	\$2.99
\$4.00 Lace Curtains	\$3.69
\$4.00 Lace Curtains	\$3.99
\$5.00 Lace Curtains	\$4.99

Vacuum Carpet Cleaner \$5.98

We are showing a wonderful hand-power three belt vacuum carpet cleaner with detachable brush, ball bearing, runs easily and does the work of a practical carpet sweeper as well as a vacuum cleaner, so that in reality you get two machines in one. Compare this machine with those shown by other stores at \$7.50 and \$8.50, and you will readily understand why we are selling so many.

War On Dirt

Scrub Buckets, Scrub Brushes, Mops, Brooms, Toilet Brushes, Metal Polish, Silver Polish, Carpet and Wall Paper Cleaners, Window Cleaning Rags, O-Cedar Mops, Wizard Mops, San-O-Genic Mops and Oils. All kinds of feather dusters, Garbage Cans, Wash Tubs and Bolders, Curtain Stretchers, Carpet Beaters, Clothes wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, both hand and electric, and other useful article to make housecleaning thorough.

Ladies' and Misses' Rain Coats

Hundreds of new Rain Coats to turn the April showers, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.98, \$10, \$16.50 and \$18.50.

At each price the best values to be had in point of material and style. Rain Hats at 50c and \$1.00.

The Largest Assortment of Porch Rugs and Porch Shades In Our City The Best For The Price No Matter What The Price

Complete lines of Grass Rugs in all sizes from the smallest to large room sizes 9x12 feet.

We have just received large shipments of "Cres" and "Waite" Grass Porch Rugs in all sizes, plain and stenciled, also Porch Runners—by the yard in all widths, 27 inch, 30 inch, 36 inch, 54 inch and 72 inches wide. Stenciled bordered and bound edges. Get our prices, a pleasure to show you.

"Waldo Wood Web" and "Aerolux" no whip porch shades are the best made. Let us give you a figure on shades for your porch.

Again We Say New Shipments Of Spring Coats \$5.98, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.98, \$12.50 and \$16.50

Becomingness is not so much a matter of cost as of careful selection. One coat at \$10.00 may look better than another at twice the price, if material, color and style are correct. The most satisfactory thing about our women's Coat stock is that the variety of styles is so comprehensive that every taste can be suited, every requirement met.

COATS OF FANCY WEAVES, \$10 to \$25—Of black and white checks, fancy weave materials in bright tones, and gowns in vivid shades, varying lengths, plain and belted styles, many lined throughout, self or contrasting collars.

AT \$10 AND \$15—Are Coats of tweeds and fancy mixed cloths, with kimono sleeves, full skirt, and deep, roomy pockets.

PLAIN-COLOR COATS, \$10 TO \$22.50—All the attractive styles of the season, made of black and blue serge, diagonal, light-weight cheviot, poplin, gabardine, eponge and fancy-weave cloth, flounced, in bias effect or cut in straight lines; silk inlaid collar and revers, some fastening with an ornament.

MOIRE COATS, \$20 TO \$35—Attractive flounce and double-ruffle models, beautifully lined with contrasting and figured silk.

TRIMMED HATS, \$5.00, \$6.00, and \$8.00



There are new Sailors that are tilted and Sailors that are straight; Sailors that are trimmed beneath and Sailors with ribbons, wings and flowers all around the crown—new cre ribbons, new lacquered ribbons, new little posies of quaint little flowers, and the new flat Hats a-plenty; Hats that shelve out at the side or back to accommodate great bows of silk or velvet; jaunty little cornered affairs and Toques and Turbans in endless variety—\$5.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00.

Our artist, Miss Clark, has had years of experience, having been connected with leading Fifth Avenue and other New York Hat Shops.

Start A Savings Account With This Bank And Watch It Grow

Many good things are said about our methods of conducting this bank. All who avail themselves of our services are well pleased and they will tell you so. This is exclusively a Savings Bank—a Bank for the masses—we welcome the small accounts as gladly as we do the larger ones.

ALL ACCOUNTS AT THIS BANK DRAW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT

GEO. L. DUNCAN,
Secy. and Treas.

The Lowndes Savings Bank & Trust Co.

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